

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 24

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 309

Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—
ORSAMUS COLE.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—
JOHN B. CASSODAY.

Ohio is beginning to feel lonesome. The Presidency doesn't satisfy her. She wanted a cabinet position.

General Hancock demanded himself so admirably at Garfield's inauguration that the Democrats have concluded to renominate him in 1884.

It is very safe to say at this writing what man in Wisconsin will be hit by senatorial lightning. It strikes pretty close to Cameron, but not close enough to break the dead lock.

The oldest locomotive engineer in the United States is George Lay, who now lives at Howard, Indiana. He is 76 years old, and in 1832 ran the first locomotive over the Baltimore and Ohio road.

The Cincinnati Enquirer: "President Garfield kissed his wife and mother yesterday after he became the boss of 50 million freemen. It was a very graceful performance, but Mr. Garfield used to do that at Mentor."

Judge Cassoday, of the Supreme Court, of this State, and John L. Mitchell, who was recently elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, are warm personal friends, and made speeches together in Pennsylvania in 1876.

The New Testament revised, will not be published till about the middle of May. It does not make the way to heaven any easier than the old edition, so on that score the public need not be in any particular haste about its publication.

The members of the Legislature who voted pretty regularly for Congressman Williams for Senator, were Barnes, of Delavan, Quarles, of Kenosha, and Sage, of Racine. We learn that Assemblyman Pratt, of this county, divided his vote between Mr. Williams and Mr. Keyes.

The most magnificent reception ever given to a man at El Paso, Illinois, was to a horse-thief, who was brought in town on the cars last Monday. Two thousand people were at the depot to meet him, but there was some disappointment in a hanging matinee not taking place.

It is said that the \$10,000 reward offered by the government in 1865, for the capture of Jeff Davis, \$2,938 remains unclaimed. It is said that no less than 50,000 soldiers have claimed to have assisted in the capture of Davis, but all but a few hundred have been unable to substantiate their claims.

Since the Lord robbery in New York in 1867, there has hardly been anything more cheery in this country than the robbery of a store in Baltimore one day last week. The thief, with marvelous coolness and assurance, entered the store, elbowed his way through a crowd of shop girls, went directly to the cashier's desk, picked up \$1,000, quietly walked out, and made his escape.

The senatorial contest at Madison is becoming more interesting as it approaches the end. On the forty-sixth ballot Mr. Cameron received 43 votes, within eight of a sufficient number to nominate him. Our correspondent telegraphs that Cameron will undoubtedly be nominated this evening, to which time the caucus adjourned, as the opposition can not unite on any candidate.

Miss Frances E. Willard, formerly of this city, but now of Evanston, yesterday presented to President Garfield, on behalf of the Ladies' Temperance Union of the United States, the memorial oil painting of Mrs. Hayes, as a recognition of her advocacy of the temperance cause. Miss Willard made a neat speech to the President in presenting the painting, and in return the President made some characteristic remarks, and spoke in the highest terms of Mrs. Hayes.

Mr. Edward Langtry, of London, husband of the prettiest woman in all England, is in Chicago. This man has become famous on both sides the Atlantic, simply because his wife is the acknowledged beauty of the United Kingdom. Wherever the English language is spoken, there the name of Mrs. Langtry is mentioned in connection with female beauty; and in all the fashion publications of Europe and America, her portraits have appeared, some in an artistic manner and others in an indifferent way. Mr. Langtry appears to wear the honor of being the husband of the prettiest woman on either continent, with becoming grace and modesty.

Thirty-five years ago a man named Seitz was sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for murder, the term being for life, and most of the time in solitary confinement. A dispatch says that Governor Foster has granted Seitz a pardon. He is now 56 years old. It is said that when he was taken to the penitentiary he had a wife and child in Cincinnati, but that they died years ago. All his relatives are dead, and at the age of 56 he leaves the prison walls without a friend or an acquaintance outside the penitentiary. He had never seen a railroad till last week, and when he was sentenced could not speak English, but can do so now. Only three of the jurymen who convicted

him are now living, and they signed a recommendation for his pardon.

There has been much talk in Washington in regard to the necessity of an extra session of Congress, and President Garfield has been approached on the subject, but has not yet given an opinion. It is urged that the refunding should be provided for. It will cost \$1,000,000 a month to pay the extra interest, and it will be fully a year before any bill can be put in operation if the matter rests until the next Congress. Then there are the Southern methods of carrying elections that are thought to be a good subject for investigation before the next apportionment is made. What will be done it is of course impossible to say yet, as President Garfield has not decided. It seems, however, that the weight of opinion yet among members who remain at Washington, is that there will be no extra session.

A Washington dispatch in regard to the prospects of the Republicans to obtain control of the Senate, says: "Great interest is felt here in the result of filling the Republican vacancies in the Senate, and it is believed that if no delays occur in the election of the new Senators, the Republicans will control that body. The Democrats claim to have some hope of securing Mahone, but the Republicans claim that he will vote with them in the organization. It is also regarded as important that the vacancies be filled as soon as possible. The situation in Maine is understood to be favorable to Mr. Frye, and it is expected that there will be no Republican opposition to him. The contest in Wisconsin is watched with interest on account of its triangular nature. The names most frequently spoken for Iowa are Henderson, of Davenport; Chapman, of Council Bluffs, and Wilson. It is supposed Governor Gear, being a candidate against Wilson for the long term, would prefer to appoint one of the first two named rather than Wilson, so that they can enter the contest on more equal terms.

The members of President Garfield's cabinet are comparatively young men, except Mr. Kirkwood and Judge Hunt, and yet they are in the prime of vigorous manhood. The following are the ages of all the members of the cabinet:

Blaine, Secretary of State, 51.
Windom, Secretary of Treasury, 53.
Lincoln, Secretary of War, 37.
McCay, Secretary of Navy, 41.
James, Postmaster General, 49.
Kirkwood, Secretary of Interior, 63.
McVeagh, Attorney General, 47.

The ages of the original members of President Hayes' cabinet when appointed were as follows:

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Robeson, Secretary of Navy, 42.
Cresswell, Postmaster General, 41.
Cox, Secretary of Interior, 41.
Hoar, Attorney General, 53.

The eastern men, especially the solid moneyed men of New York, were surprised that Windom should be given the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and no sooner had the appointment been made than they opened an attack on his financial record. It is a fact, notwithstanding the opposition to Mr. Windom, that he was the first choice of Secretary Sherman for the treasuryship. President Garfield has known Mr. Windom for years. He thoroughly understands his financial record and has an exact measurement of his ability to manage the finances of the country or any man can have. President Garfield has been eminently sound on all principles of finance ever since he entered Congress eighteen years ago. He has never wavered under the most trying circumstances, but has stood as firm as the rock of ages for honest money. Bearing in mind these things, it was a surprise to many business men that he should give Mr. Windom the treasury portfolio. But the President evidently knew what he was doing in the appointment of Mr. Windom and was not departing from the safe and conservative policy which he has advocated during all his public career. Mr. Windom is a biologist, and when the silver bill was passed in February, 1878, he occupied pretty much the same grounds as Secretary Sherman. In 1874 he voted for the Senate currency bill which was to limit the currency to 400 millions, and with many other Republican senators voted to pass the bill over the veto of President Grant. He believed in the remonetization of silver and voted for the Bland silver bill because it was the best thing that could be done. He advocated a heavier silver dollar—one that would be equal to a dollar in gold, but when he saw that it was a 412½ grain dollar or no silver dollar at all, he voted for the bill. The leaders of powerful monopolies do not take to Mr. Windom very kindly, and much of the opposition to him comes from this direction. President Garfield thinks he is a safe man, and urged him to take the treasury department. We believe the business men of the country will become satisfied that the President has not made a mistake.

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THE SENATORIAL WAR.

The Contest for Senator is Growing Interesting at Madison.

Cameron Receives Forty-Three Votes on the Forty-Sixth Ballot.

It is Now Thought that Cameron Will Receive the Nomination,

As the Apposition are Unable to Consolidate on Any One Candidate.

Ex-President Hayes Speaks Concerning the Funding Bill, and Garfield's Cabinet.

The Care of the Office Makes President Garfield Look Weary.

General Grant's Contemplated Business Trip to the City of Mexico.

Miss Willard Presents the President a Portrait of Mrs. Hayes.

Other Interesting News Items in Our Special Dispatches.

SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 9.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator at the caucus this morning. There were present one hundred members. The following is the result of the forty-sixth ballot:

FOURTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Cameron 43
Keyes 15
Dixon 10
Hazelton 10
Wilson 3
Bowman 3
Quarles 3

Total 100

Cameron had forty-one votes on the forty-fifth ballot gaining two. The opposition is getting frightened. A motion was made to adjourn until eight o'clock this evening, which was carried by fifty-six to forty-four.

Unless the opposition can combine on a candidate, which there seems to be no prospect of doing, the Cameron crowd will undoubtedly nominate their man to-night.

JOINT CONVENTION.

Both houses met in joint convention to-day and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. The result was as follows:

Cameron 0
Keyes 15
Dixon 13
Williams 7
Hazelton 7
Vilas 20
Scattering 2

Total 123

The general opinion prevails that a candidate will be named at the caucus to-night. Those supporting Cameron express the utmost confidence that their man will be nomine.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—General and Mrs. Grant breakfasted with the President this morning.

The President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed Morton as Minister to France.

Mr. Everts, ex-Senator Morton and ex-Senator Howe, have been appointed commissioners to attend the monetary conference at Paris.

A SNAP GAME.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Democrats in the Senate have taken advantage of the Republican vacancies, and have filled the Senate committee, and have referred them to the Republicans to fill the minorities.

IMMIGRATION.

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THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881

AUDIPHONE CATASTROPE.

Mrs. Fitzallister was a widow, and owned \$30,000 worth of real estate and a marriageable daughter. Juliet Fitzallister was as handsome as an English professional beauty, and possessed a much larger stock of modesty.

When young Romeo Myrtleton asked the widow for the hand of her daughter, she turned a deaf ear to his petition. She couldn't do otherwise, for she was as deaf as the proverbial post. She was so "hard of hearing" that one day when a powder-mill, a few miles distant, blew up, shaking all the houses in town, and shattering nearly every pane of glass in the widow's dwelling, she looked up from her knitting and remarked to her daughter that she thought she heard the milkman's knock at the kitchen door.

Romeo Myrtleton was Juliet's accepted lover, and called to see her seven nights a week. He regretted that the weeks were not nine days long, so that he might call oftener. Each evening he assured the fair Juliet that the days seemed a year and a half long without her, and that either Hancock or Garfield would be our next President, and her sweet image haunted him day and night, and he never saw such remarkable weather for this time of year, and she was looking more lovely than ever this evening, and he wished her mother would go to bed earlier, and—

Juliet's mother would sit up with the lovers until after ten o'clock during these interesting conversations, but, not hearing a word that was said, she derived no benefit whatever therefrom. It was rather rough on the old lady, and the lovers didn't seem to care a particle—albeit Romeo, who never rolled in any more affluence than seven dollars and a half at one time, frequently assured her that he would willingly give five thousand dollars out of his own pocket if he could restore her hearing.

And thus Romeo and Juliet revelled in Love's Young Dream with all the revelations of their impulsive natures, without being impelled to insinuate that it was frightfully injurious to the health of a woman of forty-five to remain out of bed after nine o'clock p. m.

The presence of the mother was not so obnoxious, save when she would suddenly turn around just as Romeo would thoughtfully place his arm around Juliet's waist to prevent her from falling off the chair and fracturing her collarbone, or something, while he tasted whether she had a new kind of rouge on her damask cheeks. Then it was annoying, and Romeo would impatiently and audibly mutter: "Why the dickens don't the old thing go to bed? Thank heaven she can't hear, anyhow!" And Mrs. Fitzallister would innocently turn to her sewing with a look which said, as plain as large print: "Ah, well, I was young, too, once, and know how it is myself."

One night there came a change. It came with an overwhelming majority, as it were, and the young people had no desire to go behind the returns.

Romeo called as usual, and found Juliet and her mother in the parlor. The lovers occupied the sofa, and the widow drew a chair up to a table, with her back to the young folks, and soon became deeply absorbed in the mysteries of some needle-work. Romeo and Juliet talked, and talked, and talked. Then they talked some more, totally ignoring the presence of the mother, who had apparently commenced to doze, but whose face, whenever there was a sound like a game of Copenhagen in full blast, would assume an expression of intense interest. The conversation, which had been quite free and partaking of the quality of half-cooked taffy, gradually drifted into this channel:

"And, dear Romeo," murmured Juliet, with a voice full of tenderness, "now that ma has consented to our union at an early day, you will promise to love me always, and never, never go out at night after we are married—won't you?"

"I—I promise," hesitatingly replied Romeo—the perjuror!—and sealed the lie with a kiss.

"And when we go to house-keeping, dear ma will come and live with us, and we will be, oh, ever so happy—won't we, darling?"

Mrs. Fitzallister's sewing fell into her lap, and her teeth appeared to close more firmly on something she held in her mouth; but a well-simulated snore betokened calm weather rather than an impending catastrophe.

"Ah—er—ye—no," stammered Romeo. "That is don't you think, dear Juliet, that we could be much happier without your mother living with us?"

Mrs. Fitzallister moved uneasily in her chair, as if she had bad dreams, and her fingers worked nervously, as if they were hungry for a handful of ham and beans.

"Why," dear Romeo," whimpered Juliet, nestling her head in the young man's shirt-bosom, "you don't dislike me, do you?"

"Well—yes, I do," bluntly replied Mr. Myrtleton. "Every night the old cat sits here as if she had taken root, when she knows very well that her room is better than her company. I would not have tolerated the old nuisance this long if she had not been as deaf as a—"

At this point there was a cyclone of astonishment—a bosome of infuriated female, so to speak.

"Deaf, am I?" shrieked the old lady, taking an audiophone from between her teeth, and tearing fiercely on the young man. "Deaf, am I? and I'm an old cat, am I?" she hissed, shaking her fist under Romeo's nose. "And I'm an old nuisance, too, am I?" and she made a frantic clutch at Romeo's hair.

Mr. Myrtleton looked indisposed. A vague, undefinable something told him that he would feel better if he was at home. It suddenly struck him that he had remained half-an-hour longer than was good for his health; and he grabbed his hat and was about leaving without bidding Juliet's mother good-by, when that enraged female caught him by the coat-tails and yelled:

"And my room is better than my company, is it? And you think you could be happier without me, do you?—you vile wretch and base deceiver!"—and electric sparks flew hot from her eyes. "Mr. Myrtleton," she continued, taking him by the ear, "there's the door! My daughter and myself will try to be happy without you! Go!"

Romeo went.

Juliet fainted.

And Mrs. Fitzallister feelingly observed:

"May heaven bless the man who invented the audiophone, which has not only made me hear, but also opened my eyes."

It was pretty mean though, when you come to think about it, for the widow to purchase an audiophone and not apprise the lovers of the fact.

Romeo, with murder in his eye, and a brand new revolver in his hip-pocket, is on the trail of the inventor.—Puck.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

To clean zinc put on the zinc a little sulphuric acid and rub over with a cloth so that every part is wet. Afterward wash off with clear water, and then the zinc will be bright and clear.

Sweet Potato Pudding—Scrape the skins off the potatoes and grate them; use four eggs to a quart of sweet milk (or six, if plenty). Sweeten to taste. Season with a little allspice and a small piece of butter melted, thicken with the grated potato, and bake slowly one hour. Make as thick with potato as you would pumpkin for pies.

Railroad Yeast—Two teaspoonsfuls of ginger, two teaspoonsfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, pour on boiling water, stir while hot and thicken with cane flour as thick as for milk yeast. Keep moderately warm until light, then put away in a cool place. When you wish to use take a tablespoonful for each loaf, and proceed as with milk yeast; you can bake in a few hours time.

Preserved Grapes—The fruit should be mature, but not soft or broken. Our native Catawba makes a good preserve; wash and allow to drip; pick carefully, rejecting the bad ones. To every pound of grapes take one-half pound of white sugar; use no water; but grapes first in pan, then layer of sugar, then layer of grapes; cook slowly on a moderate fire; stir continually and strain through a sieve when hot; put in air-tight vessels.

Among the causes which produce brittle hoots in horses and cattle, the *National Live-Stock Journal* mentions the frequent standing in rotting dung-heaps, or in pools of decomposing liquid manure. In the dung-heap there is not only the moisture and steam-soaking and softening the hoof, but there is abundance of ammonia gas, which is especially calculated to soften, dissolve and destroy the horn. Standing in such decomposing organic matter is still more injurious when the animal is confined to a box or stall, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the other conditions.

Europeans are not quite so "eute" as we Yankees about a good many things; but in one important respect they are far ahead of us. They know enough to take care of their woodlands.

Forestry is a regular profession, and the cutting of wood is never done in the wholesale, indiscriminate way common in this country, but with great care and circumspection. A due proportion of forest land is of the utmost importance in all farming districts, for they play an important part in maintaining a sufficient rainfall, and in preventing prolonged droughts, and sudden and disastrous tempests. We need to give more attention to the science of forestry in this country.

A number of letters ask for remedies for lousy stock. Vermine of some kind very frequently infest domestic animals; they are mostly of the loose type: small parasitic animals that must be removed by the application of some insecticide. A number of substances have been used to a greater or less extent, of which a few are mentioned below: One pound of tobacco and six ounces of borax boiled in two quarts of water, to which soft soap enough is added to make a thick paste, has proved a good vermin salve. A mixture of carbolic acid and soft soap in the proportion of one to four makes a compound easy to apply, and very effectual. Shortly after, the parts to which the soap mixture has been applied should be washed with pure water and a non-drying oil rubbed on. Oil of turpentine and lard oil, equal parts, with a little carbolic acid, is perhaps the most convenient mixture to make, and effectual in its application. Animals that are affected with vermin need better care and higher feeding in order to overcome the drain that those parasites make upon the system.—*American Agriculturist*.

The New Chief of the Utes.

Sapavanaro is not known by any distinguished line of descendants. He was chosen second to Ouray because of his prowess and valor in the war with the Arapahoes and other conflicts. He is highly respected, and has a large influence. He is intelligent, sober and thoughtful, but is far from being good looking or commanding in appearance. But there is a seriousness and stubbornness of expression that denotes the man of resolution and determination. As he appeared to-day he would be taken for quite an ordinary Indian. He is a stout, short, broad-shouldered, square-backed man, probably fifty years of age, with broad face, but rather angular in feature, and a hook nose; complexion a shade darker than the average Ute. It might have been the distressing nature of the occasion that made him look so stolid and so sad—I might say indifferent; but I am told that this is peculiar to the man; that no circumstance can move him into a demonstration of sorrow or enthusiasm; that he takes all things and views all things with a stoicism that never betrays emotion. Until within the past eighteen months Sapavanaro would not fall in line with the peace-makers. He always gave his voice against treaties and against mingling with the whites. He could not see the object or appreciate the advantages of advancement toward civilization. So much has he despised the ways of the white man that he would never go to Washington, although his invitations have been frequent. After all, under Kelley's administration as agent he became imbued with new thoughts and new ideas concerning the purposes of life, and he came to look upon the white man and his ways with more favor. During the troubles following the Meeker massacre, for the first time he joined Ouray in his pacific measures, giving him his hearty support. Up to the present he has favored the treaty, but does not deny that it is because it is the only way to better their condition, and the surest way to avoid trouble and conflict with the large masses of whites that are flowing into the country.

Outside the reservation the people are apprehensive of disturbance, lest the new chief should have the power, but not pursue the policy, of Ouray. Inside the reservation the whites are self-assured, and at least say there is no danger. The agency people do not seem to be perturbed or at all uneasy, but owned to a sense of relief after the settlement of the chieftainship question.—*Cor. Denver Tribune*.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876, I was taken with a violent LUNG DISEASE OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report

went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when, to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have had the past three years.

I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will be induced take DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles, and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists.

E. T. FOOTE,

THE CLOTHIER,

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Made up in the latest style, and

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Buffalo, 8:15 p. m.

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Easiest, Safest and

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febd1d2m

SPRING OF 1881.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE!

AND

EXAMINATIONS!

First District, Rock County.

The Annual Teachers' Institute of two weeks will be held in the High School at Evansville commencing April 11th, 1881.

Our teachers will be glad to learn that the faithful and efficient controller Professor Salisbury will be in charge of the Institute. Every effort will be used to make the exercises practical and profitable.

A large attendance is expected, and teachers not having boarding places are requested to notify the undersigned in due time that ample provision may be made.

District Boards are requested to postpone the examinations of Normal Schools till after the Institute or allow teachers the time spent in attending the same.

EXAMINATIONS

Will be held as follows:

At Oxfordville, March 23d, 24th and 25th.

At Fulton, March 24th and 25th.

At Evansville, April 2d and 3d.

Competitors will be examined at 9:30 a. m.

Teachers who are not in convenient to themselves, are requested to attend the examinations at Oxfordville or Fulton, thus giving ample time to look over papers, etc., in the interim that the examinations will be held after close, except in case of necessity.

These exercises are public and especially school officers, are cordially invited to attend.

County Superintendent.

Evansville, February 15th, 1881.

HANS B. CASSIDY, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

JANESVILLE
BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

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H. W. HATHORN,

RIVER ST., JANESEVILLE
General Blacksmith. House Shoeing a Special
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and wrought iron. Work done at the lowest
prices. Located in rear of First National Bank.
J. B. DAWLEY

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J. B. LAGRANGE

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(Successor to CHAS. H. PAYNE)
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(Next door to Gazette Office.)
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

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JANESVILLE, — WISCONSIN.

THE CITY

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

LOST—Little black and tan dog. Answers to the name of "Nig." Address Charles H. Stoller, Emerald Grove, Wisconsin.

READY FOR BUSINESS AGAIN! Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Catarrh, treated with astonishing effect. A great many cases have been discharged, permanently cured, and others are progressing towards recovery.

DR. STRASSMAN,
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SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES of the finest specimens, elaborate workmanship, perfect crystallization, ground to perfection, will be successfully adjusted to every complication of optical defects of the human eye, for a short time longer. Office, Myers House.

FOR SALE—One set of Howe's celebrated sliding noise, platform scales, just received from the manufacturers, can be seen at the GAZETTE counting room.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

Conundrum.

CONUNDRUM. Why is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil like a glazier? Ans. Because it takes out bal pains. Moreover it relieves throat and lung complaints, piles, kidney troubles, etc., in a prompt, pure and is composed of six of the best oils known.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery. For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore.

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents. Jidaway

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